THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. (ESTABLISHED 1877.)

TO CARE FOR HIM WHO HAS DORNE THE BATTLE, AND FOR "THE VALIDITY OF THE PUBLIC DEST OF THE UNITED STATES, AUTHORIZED BY LAW, INCLUDING DEBTS INCURRED FOR PAYMENT OF PENSIONS AND BOUNTIES FOR SERVICES IN SUP-PRESSING INSURRECTION OR RESELUTION, SHALL NOT BE QUES-TIONED."-Sec. 4, ART. XIV, CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED

"I CONSIDER IT THE AGLEST PAPER DEVOTED TO THE INTER" THE OF THE SOLDIER PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTRY. I EARNESTLY COMMEND IT TO ALL COMPACES OF THE ORDER."

PAUL VANDERVOORT COMMARCEN-IN-CHIEF, G. A. R.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY. One Dollar per Year.

#2"TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION-INVARIABLY CASH IN

CE ADDRESSES. - ADDRESSES WILL BE CHANGED AS OFTEN AS DESIRED, BUT SUBSCRIBERS EMOULD IN ALL CASES CIVE THEIR OLD AS WELL AS NEW ADDRESS.

AGE/CORRESPONDENCE .- CORRESPONDENCE IS SOLICITED FROM EVERY SECTION IN REGARD TO ALL GRAND ARMY, PENSION, MILITARY, ASRICULTURAL, INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD MAT-TERS, AND LETTERS TO THE EDITOR WILL ALWAYS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION. WRITE ON ONE SIDE OF THE PAPER

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THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, 615 FIFTEENTH ST., WASHINGTON, D. C.

ENTERED AT THE WASHINGTON POST-OFFICE AS BECOME-CLASS MATTER.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 14, 1883.

THE contributor who so kindly sent us an account of the affair at Phillippi, W. Va., will oblige us by sending his address to this

THE number of pension certificates issued and signed during the week ending June 9th, was as follows: Original, 827; increase, 198; re-issue, 32; restoration, 14; duplicate, 15; accrued pensions, 40; total,

In our department of "Loyal Woman's Work," this week, will be found a number of very interesting and suggestive letters, the perusal of which cannot fail to give our readers an insight into troubles and burdens of a kind that men are much too apt to make light of, and which, we hope, will awaken in the hearts of our comrades an active sympathy.

LATE advices from the Adjutant-General's office, at Omaha, are to the effect that the gains in the membership of the Grand Army tations and surpass those of any previous period in the history of the Order. We are glad to have the assurance of Adjutant- purity of its motives. General Brown that THE TRIBUNE is "doing magnificent work for the G. A. R. and is much appreciated by all the comrades."

WE surrender a large portion of our space again, this week, to the publication of Memorial Day reports. Some of these are of local interest only, but as a whole they form a striking exhibit of the extent to which the spirit of devotion to the memory of the Nation's late defenders pervades the country. It will be observed, as one of the distinguishing features of the observance, that the occasion was graced nearly everywhere by the presence of school children in large numbers, who not only marched to the cemeteries with our veterans, but in many cases strewed the memorial flowers with their fond and gentle fingers. At Las Vegas, New Mexico, for instance, there was borne along in the procession a car containing a group of sweet young girls, dressed in spotless white and each representing some State or Territory. Another conspicuous feature of the celebration was the interest manifested in it by civic organizations, such as the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias. In many places the members of the local lodges of those benevolent orders turned out in full regalia and acted as an escort for the veterans. Indeed, the spirit of fraternity which imbues the members of the Grand Army appears to have animated all classes of citi-Memorial Day, and it may be said with truth that of all our national anniversaries none now has such a deep hold upon the affections of the public as the 30th of May. It is to this generation what the Fourth of July was to its predecessors.

Among the planks in the platform adopted by the Ohio Republican State Convention. was the following:

" Resolved, That we favor the repeal of the law

of the time restrictions imposed by the Ar- Democrats and who Republicans. We conthe Ohio Republicans is a long step in the of a political complexion, but that was direction of securing the repeal of the ob- its misfortune rather than its fault; hapnoxious provision. It is clear that this pily it was quickly rescued from the evil provision is utterly at variance with the influences that then controlled it and it is spirit of the Arrears of Pensions act as a to-day absolutely and essentially non-parti- in a claim for pension on imaginary grounds, whole, and ought never to have been incor- san. Nor is it true that every member is a it occurs to us that instead of indulging in porated in it. The truth is that the Arrears "Republican at heart," unless it be as conact amounts to a confession on the part of tradistinguished from those who were rebels come the editor of the Kansas Chief, who the Government that its disabled soldiers at heart and during the war were known as are entitled to draw pensions from the time when they actually incurred their disabili- Democrats. They are indeed Republican at these "poor," and "old" and "stiff" veterans or brick buildings of any cost. ties, and it was neither equitable nor honorable to try to evade the consequences of that the dictate of party leaders, take up arms admission by excluding from the act those against the Republic, or secretly give com- ernment the help of which, by his own conwho for any reason failed to file their claims fort to its enemies; but upon all issues save fession, they stand so sorely in need, and to within a fixed period. It is absurd to pre- those growing out of the war there is no which they have, as the saviors of the Retend that the Government has a right to reason to doubt that they are as sincerely public, an undeniable claim. Did we not cancel its contract with its soldiers without Democratic in their political professions their consent, yet that is what it virtually as any class of citizens. Certainly, unless and the war of 1812 when they became does when it refuses to recognize the rights the exchange of army experiences around poor and old and stiff, and when the surof claimants to arrears unless their applica- Post Camp-fires, the singing of the old vivors of this last still more vital struggle ability.

tions are filed within a period of its own arbitrary appointment.

The Veteran Mining Company. WE are in receipt of the following tele-

DENVER, Cot., June 9, 1883. To the EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: The use of official titles in connection with min ing circular was improper; and, therefore, the cir-

cular is withdrawn unconditionally.

E. K. STIMSON, Department Commander. The mining circular referred to in the above telegram is the prospectus of the Veteran Mining Company, to which attention has twice been called by THE TRIBUNE, as having been signed and issued by Commander Stimson, in his official capacity as head of the Colorado Department, without warrant, and in contravention of the principles of the Grand Army. We are glad to know that Commander Stimson himself now admits the impropriety of his action and has done what THE TRIBUNE at the outset urged him to do-withdraw the circular unconditionally. The question at issue, as we took pains to point out, was not one of the value of the mining property, but simply of the right of an officer of the Grand Army to use his position for the advancement of private business interests, and whatever might have been the immediate result of this attempt to induce comrades to subscribe to the stock have been disastrous in the extreme. The success of the venture would have been even more prolific of evil than its failure, for it

would have encouraged unscrupulous persons to devise all sorts of swindles and wildcat schemes for the purpose of entrapping the unwary. That it has been so promptly abandoned must be an occasion of satisfaction to every comrade and friend of the Order. If such departures from the principles of the Grand Army were allowed to pass unnoticed or tacitly tolerated, the Order would decay as rapidly as it has grown, and it would deserve the contempt with which this consideration which impelled THE TRIBUNE, without waiting to ascertain the trace an ailment or a pain to some injury or exintrinsic merits of the project, to unequivo- posure they suffered in the army. Then the evercally condemn it, and we feel sure that in so doing it but voiced the sentiment of every true and devoted comrade. Such emergencies as this can never be foreseen-the best of men are liable, at times, to thoughtlessly make the most costly blunders-and it is the duty of a journal like THE TRIBUNE, as it is of every comrade, to speak out boldly and fearlessly, without regard to individual feelings, whenever the act of any official, however exalted his position, threatens to jeopardize the welfare of the Order. It is fortunate that in this case the correction of the mistake follows so quickly upon the | hood, yet he starts out with the broad and heels of its commission, and we are confident that this episode in the history of the Grand during the present quarter exceed all expec- Army will have a salutary influence upon its morale as well as strengthen the confi-

The Grand Army Non-Partisan.

dence of the public in the rectitude and

not a Democrat could belong to the G. A. R., the editor of the Le Mars (Iowa) Democrat. in a recent issue of his journal, made the following remarkable declaration: "No; not unless he surrenders his principles. The G. A. R. is a secret Republican league and every member of it is a Republican at heart. The Democrat who joins it should be treated as a deserter and denied fellowship with his

statistics of the Order, which show that in | what information, then, does the editor of the many localities the Democratic membersif it be proper to speak of Democratic or Re- | that he fails to give his authority is in itself publican members of an organization which sufficient to discredit his assertions. does not recognize any such thing as polities either in its rules and regulations or personal intercourse - greatly outnumber those of Republican affiliations, and that among its most ardent and distinguished workers are some of the most active and ag- | so many men who were never in the army! gressive politicians in the Democratic party. How does he, the editor of an obscure local In Putnam county, Ohio, for instance, where | paper, know this to be the case? Has he three-quarters of the surviving veterans are | personally instituted an investigation and members of the Order, more than a majority taken a census of pensioners whose claims are Democrats in politics-although it would never have occurred to any one, on seeing echoing the hue and cry of other editors as how they turned out on Memorial Day, de- ignorant of the facts as himself and with as spite the pouring rain, to ask what the poli- little concern for the truth ? The fact that tics of these patrictic, loving comrades were. he does not venture to name a single one of We do not suppose, indeed, there could be these alleged imposters, notwithstanding rich in illustration generally, and the literary found even in the historic strongholds of the positiveness with which he states that Republicanism, a Post of the Grand Army they are numbered by the thousands, is whose members were all of one political enough in itself to cast suspicion on his faith, and certainly none in which the most | veracity. As to the "laws and rules governliberal toleration of opinion did not prevail. | ing the matter," it is evident that he knows As a matter of fact, the members of the nothing of them, else he would not be so ready limiting the time in which applications for pen- Grand Army are generally so far indifferent to repeat absurd reports as to the extent to to politics that it never occurs to them to which they have been evaded. If it is easier We are glad to observe that the injustice inquire who of their Post comrades are rears of Pensions act is at last beginning to cede that there was a period in the early it is certainly much easier than to squeeze a attract public attention, and this action of history of the Order when it had something | bogus claim through the Pension Office in

afflicted comrades, and the annual decoration of the graves of the dead are pleasures and duties calculated to undermine political faith, there are no influences growing out of fellowship in the Order that can be said to have a political bearing.

As for treating Democratic comrades as deserters and denying them the privileges of party fellowship, that is a threat which the politicians are far too sagacious to carry out, whatever the editor of the Le Mars Democrat may think about it. In the present evenlybalanced condition of the two great political parties neither can afford to alienate the support of a single voter, and the leaders are perfectly well aware that nothing would so surely shatter their chances of success as a crusade against the Grand Army.

No ex-soldier of Democratic principles need be deterred from joining the Order because of any apprehension either that his politics will be questioned by his Post comrades, or that his party standing will be impaired. So long as the following inhibition forms an integral part of the Rules and Regulations of the Grand Army its nonpartisan character cannot be successfully challenged:

CHAP. V-ARTICLE XI.

No officer or comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic shall in any manner use this organization for partisan purposes, and no discussion of partisan questions shall be permitted at any of its meetings, nor shall any nomination for political office be

Plenty of Charges, but No Proofs. "There is more trouble, and fraud, and stealing, in the pension business than in any other matter connected with the Government. There are thountitled to them, according to the laws and rules governing the matter, than so many men who were never in the army; and there are thousands of applicants working up their cases, who are just as little entitled. Thousands upon thousands of men, upon coming out of the army, were in pretty good shape, enjoying excellent health, and felt ble to make their way in the world. They did not like the idea of applying for a pension, but would as soon have thought of begging. But as years pass, they run behind, and become poor, and the public would be sure to visit it. It was | begin to feel old and stiff. Then they think what a comfortable thing a pension would be to help them in their old age, and finally imagine they can ready pension agent is ready to work up their case, and the next thing their neighbors know they are allowed a pension. Until recently, it was accompanied by a good round sum of back pay, but the

time for that is passed."

The above appeared in the Troy Kansas Chief of May 17, and we reprint it as a specimen of the silly, yet at the same time cruel slanders that are being circulated by irresponsible and malicious newspapers. So far as we know the editor of the Kansas Chief enjoys no special facilities for ascertaining the condition of the pension roll, and personally cannot possibly have any knowledge of fraud except within his own neighborcomprehensive declaration that "there is more trouble and fraud and stealing in the pension business than in any other matter connected with the Government." But if such be the case, there certainly must be some tangible evidence of the fact. Where is it? What is it? Is it to be found in the Replying to an inquiry as to whether or records of the Pension Office? Has it been disclosed by judicial inquiry or Congressional investigation? Can it be found in the columns of any newspaper? We have searched diligently, but nowhere have been able to find any proof of the existence of such a state of things as the Kansas Chief describes. Commissioner Dudley, who certainly is in a better position to know the actual condition of the pension roll than any one else, says the records of his office show A charge so utterly false as this and so that the proportion of fraud is but one-tenth plainly inspired by malice, ought not to be of one per cent., and in the interview, which appears in another column of the present statement that the G. A. R. is a secret Re- issue, he declares that none but perfectly publican league. That is refuted by the valid claims are now being allowed. Upon Kansas Chief base his charges? The fact

> Consider, too, this statement that thousands of men drawing pensions and thousands more applying for them, who, according to the laws and rules governing the matter, are no more entitled to them than can be shown to be fraudulent, or is he merely for a camel to enter the eye of a needle than a rich man to enter the kingdom of Heaven, spite of its cast-iron regulations.

As for the unfeeling assertion that as age overtakes our veterans, and they begin to feel old and stiff, they are impelled to put such a gratuitous insult, it would better beshares in common with the rest of his coun-"Copperheads," though claiming to be simply | trymen the blessings which the valor of heart in the sense that they would never, at assured to the Nation, to entreat for them at the hands of a rich and prosperous Govpension all the survivors of the Revolution

war songs, the succoring of needy and shall have reached the same stage of helplessness and decrepitade can we do less for them? How mean and sordid and selfish must be that man who can see in the spectacle of a worn-out soldier of the Republic asking a pension nothing but an attempt to defraud the Government which he risked his life to preserve!

OUR attention is called to the fact that persons representing themselves as authorized agents of THE TRIBUNE have been soliciting subscriptions to this journal and appropriating the money thus obtained to their own uses, and to prevent similar impositions hereafter we take this opportunity to say that THE TRIBUNE has no authorized agents whatever. Many of our subscribers have voluntarily undertaken to raise clubs for THE TRIBUNE among those to whom they were personally known, but in no case have we guaranteed the safe transmission of the subscriptions intrusted to them. The fact is that our subscribers are in a much better position than THE TRIBUNE could possibly be to know who are or who are not proper persons to intrust with their money, and if they will but exercise the same discretion in this as in other business matters they will run no risk of being swindled. Our advice to them is to confide their subscriptions to no one of whose responsibility they are not thoroughly satisfied, and to trust no one simply because he represents himself as an agent for THE TRIBUNE. As a matter of fact, the amount of money lost to subscribers through the default of the parties to whose hands it was committed sands of men drawing pensions, who are no more has been very small, indeed, which is in itself a sufficient reason for believing that they are themselves the best judges as to the responsibility of TRIBUNE canvassers. THE TRIBUNE itself employs no agents and holds itself responsible for none.

> WE ARE in receipt of a number of letters from subscribers stating that circulars have been sent them by a Pension Association, Congress. Our advice is: Don't remit! If left Hooley's and took the old Adelphi in Chione-legged soldiers, it was the urgent representations of the Pension Committee of the Grand Army, the members of which twice appeared in person before the Senate committee and in behalf, not simply of the members of the Order, but our veterans generally, demanded the enactment of the measure. What action should be taken to secure justice at the hands of the next Conone thing is certain: It is public opinionwhich makes and unmakes Congresses -that it is of the first importance to "influence," and that can only be done through the agency of the Grand Army, the rostrum, and the press. The people at large must be brought to see the equity of the soldiers' claims; their representatives in Congress will be quick enough to perceive the drift of public opinion and follow in the current.

ONE of our correspondents writes us that being called on, at a recent Camp-fire of his Post, to contribute his share to the general entertainment, he made THE TRIBUNE his text, and as a result obtained seventeen new subscribers. This is an example worthy of general imitation, and for the reason that nothing is so potent to stimulate and keep alive interest in Post work as the perusal of such a journal as THE TRIBUNE, whose columns teem with Grand Army news, military reminiscences, and invocations to patriotism. Indeed, it is the universal testimony of our comrades that THE TRIBUNE has not only been instrumental in establishing many new Posts and largely increasing the membership of the old, but has inspired the members themselves with a deeper and more active concern for the welfare of the Order.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Ramsey, Miller, and Hudson, Kansas City, Mo., have recently published a stirring song and chorus, entifled "Twenty Years Ago," which is dedicated to the Grand Army of the Republic. It is martial in its character. The words are by A. E. Daud, late brevet lieutenantcolonel and assistant adjutant-general, First cavalry division, Sheridan's corps, of Kansas City, and the music is by T. Martin Towne, of

Demorest's Monthly for July has for its frontispiece a bas-relief of the head of the Greek demi-god, Perseus, reproduced in plaster papier merit of the reading matter is of a high order. by Annie Blount Cantwell, and "Almost a New York," the serial "Out of the World," by the author of Elizabeth is continued; Kate Sanborn talks pleasantly of "Social Life at Smith College," and Henry P. Reddall tells "The story of Hereward Leofricsson, the Last of the English." There is the usual number of poems and the editorial departments are well

in Oak Hill cemetery, near this city.

We have received from Messrs. Palliser, Palliser & Co., the well-known architects of Bridgeport, Conn., a sheet containing full working plans and specifications for a tasteful modern eight-room cottage to cost with tower \$3,000. or, without tower \$2,500, or with only six rooms from \$1,700 to \$2,000. The same firm issue specifications in blank adapted for frame

Comrade I. M. Mallory, editor and proprietor of the Munda Herald, published at Munda, III., general news contains much of interest to old | Grant.

That venerable journal, the Maryland Repub-lican, published at Annapolis, comes to us in a new dress, which adds greatly to its appearance. Its distinguished editor, Hen. Geo. Colton, brings to bear in the preparation of its columns his well-known literary taste and SMALL TALK

About Men and Things.

Just now the New York and Chicago papers contain daily notices of attachments upon property of the well-known theatrical manager. J. H. Haverly. The "Colonel" is well known to THE TRIBUNE gossip, and his remarkable career is full of interest. His name originally was Christopher Haverly, being named for his father, a poor man who lived at Curtin's Furnace, in Center county, Pa. "Jack" or "Kit," as he was called in those days, was apprenticed to a tailor, but soon got into jail for throwing a hot "goose" at his boss. This was compromised and he went back, but in a few days renewed the attack with a pair of Whitsuntide there is a quick succession of shears, and left the country on foot in the night, with a worldly estate amounting to \$13. He went on to Toledo, and got on a train as assistant to the news agent and peanut-seller. He next First in importance, of course, comes the secured a backer, who started him with a horse | Royal Academy exhibition, then follows the and cart in the business of peddling fish. He was but about sixteen years old then. He soon tired of the life of a fish-peddler, and went on to Indianapolis. Here he tried his luck at cards exhibition is large and fine, but its interest is and became a gambler. In this capacity he | not wholly centered in the pictures hung upon turned up, of course, in the oil regions during | the walls; there is almost as great an interest in the petroleum excitement, and speculated and played faro. He was sometimes rich and sometimes "broke." He made a "raise" first | wishes to have at least one example of his in Syracuse, N. Y. He entered the place of work entered, every lover of art wishes to study "Dutch Hank," with a \$2 bill, and played till | the exhibition, and large sales follow it every he had won \$4,000, when the dealer closed the game on him. The proprietor came in and wanted to know what was the matter; being sale. In this respect the Academy differs from told, he challenged "Jack" to a game of poker. | the National Gallery, and is a much surer Haverly never lacked nerve, and promptly took him up at \$2,500 a hand. The "Colonel" won. The Dutchman then proposed a freeze out hand for \$5,000 a side, which was accepted | tains the works of painters whose fame is esand won by Haverly. He left the house with \$14,000. He started a gambling house in Toledo, and finally drifted into the theatrical business about 1870 by taking a half interest in happy Colonel Wagner's Minstrels. He was Royal Academy. Here the pictures must posdead broke" in Chicago in 1875 and 1876. He leased Hooley's theater for a while, but lost money. He was so poor in the spring of 1876 that he had to change his boarding-house, and wore his winter clothes till July. He was always sprightly as a cricket, however, and, by a sharp | this point of view, study of it is eminently enturn when Hooley was sold out in bankruptcy, he obtained control of the theater, took down Hooley's name, and put up his own. From this time on he coined money. He no sooner made one dollar than he proceded to invest five | ure of Christ leading a flock of sheep; there is one in various theatrical speculations, constantly expanding his business till it was beyond the capacity of any ordinary man to manage. He started two minstrel troops on the road, an Uncle Tom's cabin company, the church choir, three paintings more than supply the demand, requesting a remittance of \$5 for the purand ten juvenile Pinafore companies, a theater and they suggest that English artists could not pose of influencing legislation in the next in Brooklyn, two in New York, one in San | work in this field if there were need that they

any influence other than the pressure of cago, raising it from a variety show run by Len Grover to one of the finest places of amusepublic opinion was instrumental in securing ment in the city. About two years ago, when the passage by the last Congress of the bill this property was sold by the Government to the First National Bank of Chicago, he built increasing the pensions of one-armed and his Monroe street theater, the finest in the In the meantime he not only had all these irons in the fire, but he speculated heavily in there are, perhaps, a dozen paintings from hisprovisions on the Chicago board, started a running exchange, bought and sold real estate. took a controlling interest in the great Chicago race track, which had ruined Lawrence & Martin, the Tolu Rock and Rve men who built it, and kept some fast horses himself. He put | a quarter of a million dollars into Colorado nines, and never took any out. All this was no secret. The colonel made ight of friendly warnings, which were not

rare, that he was going too fast. He was the gress it is, as yet, too early to decide, but | Jim Fisk of the West in his andacity, without the unscrupulous interests of the Wall street king. Everybody likes Haverly, and it will be a little singular if he does not find friends who will back him up and help him out of his straits. If his friends stand by him, he will probably be a millionaire again in six months. Personally, Haverly is about forty-two or eatures, long, sandy moustache, brown hair and blue eyes. He has the courage of a lion, and never hesitated or rested a second in his

He will flourish again some day.

The late Senator from Colorado, who was Folger for the price of some land sold the Gov- men and of commonplace men; of women, ernment. Mr. Tabor is very original in his beautiful and not beautiful, renowned and unmethods. He sold the site for the Beever post | renowned, and portraits of children, of dogs, office to the Government for \$65,000. He did | and of country places. The Academy exhibinot know that the Attorney-General had to in- | tion not only holds a mirror up to nature, -it restruct the district attorney to examine the title, flects the year's history of the English people of evidence. and send on a certified copy and the ab- so far as that can be painted in pictures likely stract; that then he had to prepare a voucher to sell. Here are portraits of General Lord and send it to the first anditor to examine to Wolseley, G. C. B., G. C. M. G., and the Duke then had to go to Judge Lawrence, the first | Egyptian campaigns, not valuable artistically comptroller, for security; that it then had to or historically, but merchantable as a sort of go to Mr. Bruce to be registered and copied; portrait memento. Here are Mr. Gladstone that the copy then passed on to the chief of the | and Mr. Bright from the government, Dr. Elliwarrant-room, where the warrant was drawn | cott, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, with on the treasurer; that this document went next | various other bishops from the Established to the treasurer, who drew a draft on the local | Church. Here are Mr. Huxley, Sir Frederick sub-treasury; that this draft had again to pass | Leighton, and Hans Richter, representing the first comptroller and go to the register; science, art, and music; here are nobles in tirethat it was then returned to Treasurer Wyman, some quantity, and the Queen has commanded who would mail it to his post-office address. | the exhibition of the portrait of Cetewayo. Mr. Tabor was ignorant of all this process, so he deposited a draft on the Secretary of the Treasury, about the only man in the Department who has nothing to do with it. Resultdraft protested; cost of information to Mr.

General Phil. Sheridan is to have presented to him a \$43,000 house when he comes to Wash- | are portraits in varying degrees of strength ington to live. The same courtesy was shown | and dignity, and the exhibition of the Royal both Grant and Sherman.

James W. Sheahan, the journalist, who has been lying at the point of death in Chicago for some days, was a Washington boy. He sold newspapers on the streets here and for years | English artists strive to satisfy the craving, swept out the store of Joseph Shillington, who and the result is a collection of portraits of still keeps his establishment at the corner of strong temporary interest. Nevertheless, it is Four-and-a-half street and Pennsylvania ave- an open question whether there is one really nue, where he has been in business for the last great portrait in the exhibition. In the Naforty years. Sheahan became a protege of tional Gallery there hangs a portrait of an old from a celebrated original. The number is manhood, and backed by strong capitalists, well hung, the old man is not conspicuously started the Chicago Times as a Douglas organ. beautiful, nothing of his story is told, and He bought out the printing establishment of there are no accessories to lend interest. There | would be captured. I made my way as well as I Among the short stories are "A Perfect Fright," | Langdon & Rounds to start with, taking every- is simply the head of an old man, but the could to the river, and hid under some drift in the thing from presses to miscellaneous type. painter has created such vital expression, such water, and lay there until our men recaptured the Tragedy," by Emily Lennox; Jenny June | Rounds started again without a partner and | dignity of manhood, and such pathes of age, gives another chapter on "How we Live in to-day is a rich man, and having turned over he has brought the beholder so closely face I lay. I was carried on a stretcher, as I believe, by his business in Chicago to his son, is the best to face with a living human soul, that to stand Government printer we ever had. In his before this painting is to feel a new reverence, employ at the great Government printing not for art only, but for humanity. The porestablishment at the present time is a sister of | traits in the Academy could not be hung beside "Jimmy" Sheahan's.

W. Corcoron, the eminent banker who recently graphed to Sherman, who was in St. Louis, to and truthful, is not great. had Payne's remains brought from Tunis, come to Washington. He came, and Grant where he died in 1852 and had them interred | told him all about the scheme and said that if Johnson ordered him to go in person he should disobey the order. Sherman went to Johnson and told him Grant did not want to go to Mexico and he would like to go, why not send him. Johnson was thus put in a position where he could not help himself and was obliged to tell Sherman to go. He did nothing. There was nothing to do. He simply sailed from New York to Vera Cruz and back to Galveston by the same steamer. He said his mission was accomplished when he sailed. Mexico was being helped, but Sheridan was actually doing all there was to do in the Rio dainty and winning that Sir Joshua's pictures has greatly improved the appearance of his bright little weekly. The typographical and press work are both admirable, and besides in the hope of something happening to injure

> The Greatest Soldier's Paper in the Land. [From the Brainerd (Minn.) Tribune.] THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, the greatest soldier's paper in the land, has secured Mrs. Kate B. Sherwood, of Ohio, to conduct a "Loyal Woman's Work" department. THE TRIBUNE has made a wonderful strike by it, The paper is a mammoth

ART AND ARTISTS.

Royal Academy Exhibition. Painting for the Pocket.

ecial correspondence National Tribune. LONDON, May 18, 1883.-London is radiant with pictures. The English artists might be likened to plants in some vast forcing house,inactive, as far as the unenlightened can see, until there comes a great burst of blossoms in the spring, to be followed by another year of apparent inactivity. Between Easter and opening days and private views, until, at present, there is as much truth as exaggeration in the jesting statement that "five hundred exhibitions have some claim to attention.' Old Water Colors Institute, the New Water Colors Institute, and a long list, including a collection of pictures of children and a collection of pictures of animals. The Royal Academy observing what pictures are absent. This exhibition is a sort of annual examination of the state of art in Great Britain. Every artist year. The exhibition is thus a market whither artists bring samples of their wares, even when the particular pictures hung are not for index of the state of English art. The National Gallery is a governmental possession, controlled by the authorities, with a view to the artistic education of the people. It contablished; whose life is ended; who have no need to seek popularity with the passing generation. The single test of the works of the National Gallery may, therefore, be assumed to be the test of excellence. Not so with the sess the excellence of technique required for admission; but the conspicuous quality which, consciously or unconsciously, their creators mpart to them, is an appeal to the purchasing public. The taste of the public is everywhere reflected in the present exhibition, and, from tertaining.

First, as to what does not appeal to the purchasing public. "Religious" pictures evidently belong to this list. There is one sentimental figfigure of the Virgin-a very poor imitation of Tasso Ferrato,-and there is an uninteresting painting of the Foolish Virgins, and here the list of pictures from "religious" subjects ends. These

Paintings from historical subjects are not called for, and this also is fortunate, perhaps; for in the few which have been attempted there is evidence that the English artists | English taste as any Englishman could desire; are weak in work which demands grouping and | it is a national art and it has honesty, vitality, dramatic life. A slugle exception is "The Death of Thomas a Becket," a thoroughly English. When our American art becomes as strong and admirable picture. Besides this, toric subjects, including "The Ides of March," by Mr. Poynter, R. A., in which Casar and Calphurnia are less important than the portico in which they stand, and the court at which they look without deep interest. Some of the subjects give room for good work, but the treatment is chiefly commonplace, and the historical paintings of this year will probably be so only in name.

There are very few pictures embodying an abstract idea, and these are usually merely pleasing and not in any degree great or strong. Perhaps the finest is Mrs. Merritt's "War," embodied in a group of women welcoming victors returning, a point of view from which war can be freed from most of its distressing attributes. and one which makes it possible to suggest without violence the grief of the bereaved. Another, and a very charming embodiment, is forty-three years of age, slight in form, five feet a little maiden, who irradiates a somber room, eight or nine inches in height, with thin sharp | and is a true sunbeam. There seems, however, to be as little power to do wholly imaginative work as to paint from historical subjects; neither the strong point of the English artists nor the taste of the purchasing public can be found in the field of pure imagination.

So much for the pictures which are not in the exhibition. The pictures which are there such a constant source of amusement at the are of four classes, and the appeal of each class Capitol during his thirty-day term, has again | to the public taste is amusingly direct. First, me to the front by a draft on Secretary | there are portraits -portraits of distinguished ee if the law had been complied with; that it of Cambridge, with numerous scenes from THE CRAVING FOR PORTRAITS.

Local self-government is embodied in the presence of Mr. Poulson, ex-mayor of Bootle, and the industries of Great Britain are here in the person of Mr. John Collins, senior past-master and father of the Worshipful Company of Butchers. In every room and on every wall there Academy serves, incidentally, the useful purpose of enabling foreigners to become moderately familiar with the features of the men held high in the public esteem in the current year. The purchasing public craves portraits, and the Stephen A. Douglas, when he grew to young | man by Rembrandt. The picture is not especially this picture; they could not bear measurement | I was detailed-who said to the woman of the General Sherman remarked yesterday that by its standard. Many of them are strong.

Millais and Mr. Hubert Herkomer have no feethere was an unwritten page of history with | ble work, but I think there is not a portrait of reference to his trip to Mexico after the close | this year which will ever speak to a human We have received from A. Brentano & Co., of of the war. Andy Johnson, who saw the ris- soul as Rembrandt's picture of an old man her for her trouble. The ambulance came the this city, two handsome photographs of John | ing power of Grant, determined to send him to | speaks. It is not unfair to try modern painters Howard Payne, author of "Home, Sweet Mexico to interfere in the affairs of that coun- by the standard of the old masters, when mod-Home." They are from a daguerrotype which try personally, with the expectation that he ern painters enter the master's field. There is is probably the most accurate likeness of the would do something to injure his chances for only one standard by which portrait painting distinguished poet in existence. The smaller | the Presidency. Grant's friends heard of it and | can be judged, and by this standard the work | photograph is accompanied by one of Mr. W. understood what was brewing. Grant tele- of the present year, though vigorous, abundant,

> CHILD AND ANIMAL LIFE. The field in which the English artists are unrivaled, establishing their own standard, is the treatment of child life and animal life, and their skill in these departments of portrait painting makes the Academy exhibition very Denison until my return to Nashville, after being charming. The walls are covered with pic-tures of children, and if the public demands Sworn to 4th July. this form of art the artists certainly supply it con amore. English children are proverbially pretty, and the English love of children is proclaimed aloud from a multitude of admirable seem no longer unapproachable. Every sort of child is represented, from Mr. Philip Morris' conventionally - dressed little gentlewomen alarmed by over-tame deer, to a little girl so absorbed in listening to Christmas music that | shipping a Beethoven Organ now every ten she has forgotten the snow in which she stands, minutes since he has improved the case, and her head bare, and a cold little hand propping added two new and valuable improvements, a face as radiant as Joan of Are's face is in So great is the demand for this popular instru-Bastien Le Page's picture in our own Metro- ment that the factory is taxed to its utmost politan Museum. Paintings of children are so | capacity to supply the demand. Over sevenvery large a part of the exhibition that one of teen hundred were sold during the month of the London journals jeers at "the pictorial May, being the largest business of the kind on philoprogenitiveness" which is crowding out | record. Read his advertisament.

sterner qualities, and Truth mourns the state of art which leads "bold, strong, executive and imaginative men like Millais to be taking commissions for the eternal representation of other peoples' babies." A frank appeal to the transient popular taste is the trick of tucking in to half the pictures of children blossoms from the fashionable plants of the season, such as primroses and daisies. Whether or not it be the duty of artists to give themselves over wholly to painting children because the public demands pictures of children, their doing so this year has given to the Academy exhibition a distinctive and very charming

After the portraits and the pictures of children, the strong point of the exhibition is the collection of paintings of animals and landscapes. Dogs, sheep, horses, and deer; meadows, mountains, country houses, and scenes of foreign travel are dear to the heart of the purchasing public, and, since the English artist is a Briton, they are doubtless dear to him, too, and he paints them well in consequence.

ON THE WHOLE, CHARMING. Taking the exhibition as a whole it is very charming. The subjects chosen and the taste reflected are alike clean, wholesome, simple, human, though neither is strongly imaginative nor on a strikingly lofty plane. There is no escape from the conviction that art in England at present is a branch of manufacture ruled absolutely by the popular demand, and that the popular demand is for pictures in no sense great. The simplicity of taste goes so far that the artist's field of work is often limited to the production of a single figure, and dramatic quality is painfully wanting throughout the exhibition. The whole atmosphere is like the atmosphere of Wordsworth's poetry, and, while there is nothing so inane as "Ruth" or "Peter Bell." there is a suggestion of valgarity in the struggle for popular interest, from which Wordsworth is free. The lyric quality, so to speak, of the pictures is marred by the presence in too great abundance of Egyptian campaign heroes and landscapes whose interest centers in the labels "Kassassin" and "Tel-el-

All its shortcomings being taken into consideration, however, the Academy exhibition is a very satisfying one, and gives the English people reason, so far as it is a true index of the state of English art, to thank God that they are not as other men. That is to say, it is thoroughly pleasing, free from any tendency to the grotesque and from all taint of uncleanness, which cannot be said of all the national annual exhibitions of Europe. It is, moreover, wholly national, being the work of English artists for the English public from subjects which are chiefly found in the British Islands. When the subjects are not distinctively English, they are almost invariably connected in some way with the British dependencies, and the only marked exception to this rule, the Italian landscapes, tell the story of the English fondness for foreign travel, for they are apt to be painted from the favorite haunts of Englishmen and appeal to purchasers as souvenirs

quite as much as works of art. This is the most valuable lesson that the Academy exhibition contains for the American artists and the American public. Its pictures are not great with the divine beauty of the Italian painting, nor with the strength and humanity of Mallet and Duez, but the present English art is as complete an embodiment of English life and as accurate a reflection of and promise of development, because it is thoroughly American there will be no further need of a tariff upon foreign works of art.

DAVID RIZOR'S CASE.

Who Can Help Him to Prove His Claim to Pension! What Commissioner Budley Says,

In our last issue appeared an interview with Commissioner Dudley, in the course of which the representative of THE TRIBUNE remarked . "I suppose there are many cases which you are acking in the element of such evidence as would authorize you in settling the claim; are there not?

To this question the Commissioner replied: "Yes; I came across one a few days since. A soldier claims to have been captured at Anderson's Cross-Roads while on his way, in company with a train-guard, to join his regiment as Chattanooga in October, 1863. The train was espitared and burned by Wheeler's cavairy. The Twenty-first Kentucky infantry and McCook's cavalry brigade came up soon after, and a sharp fight ensued, and were recaptured. There seems to be no clue to the mization to which the train-guard belonged. The record of events on the return of the exvalry brigade and the Kentucky regiment both refer to action at Anderson's Cross-Roads, but meither in charge of the train before they came up. The claimant claims to have been wounded during the first action, but being a stranger to the commandsaving only joined it temporarily at Bridgeport a

"I will mention the case in THE TRIBUNE," reoined The TRIBUNE representative, "and perhaps ome of our readers will recall the circumstance and be able to furnish the missing link in the chair

Since then we have received the following

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, PERSION OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5, 1883,

Anderson's Cross-Roads, October 2, 1863. What is necessary in this case is, that this man's story should be corroborated, first, to show that he was actually with the defensive and improvised comhand, and, second, that he was wounded at the ne and place he alleges. Upon these two points everything depends. There is no proof whatever by which his story as to his presence and injury seems to be corroborated in the official records while it is corroborated in other respects. You can saliently before the public, and it may be that a publication will evoke a response from some person who can give the necessary testimony in his

Very respectfully, W. W. DUDLEY,

Commissioner of Pensions. The following is Rizor's statement: When I left Camp Denison, September 22, 1863, I was ordered by, I believe, Surgeon Chapman to join my regiment at Chattanooga, Tenn. I went before noon. I was detailed with a squad of about fifty men, all or nearly all convalescent, and left that afternoon-after being given guns, ammunion, and equipments-as part of grand to the supe first night out in Sequatchie Valley. day, near 10 o'clock, the train was attacked by rebe orces of cavairy, as I was informed, in command of Forrest and Wheeler. Our forces were overpowtwelve rounds at the enemy before I was wounded after which I was told by an officer, either a captain or lieutenant, to get away from that, as we field of battle the same afternoon, when I was discovered by returning citizens to the vicinity where a Union soldier and the two citizens to one of their houses, where I was visited by a Union surgeon, and the ball taken out of my foot the same night, The next day I was visited by an officer-the same officer in command of the squad to which house that he wanted her name and address, and would be left there until an ambulance come to remove me from there, and that he would hold or responsible for my safety until that time; and he told her that the Government would satisfy third day and took me back to Bridgeport; there I was put on a railroad train and sent to Nashville. Yenn. I think, to the best of my recollection, that from some cause I was detained in Bridgeport some little time before I left for Nashville; not very many days, however.

Upon arrival at Nashville I was sent to hospital No. 19, and ward 3. To the best of my recollection I remained till just before or at the time of the battle of Mission Ridge; at least, they were giving furioughs to every soldier in hospital that could travel at all, in anticipation of a great battle. In regard to dates I may be mistaken a day or two. got to state the wound was in my right foot. don't know who assigned me on the detail, but was acting under orders from the time I left Camp DAVID RIZOR,

from the official records.

Beatty's Beethoven Organs.

Over 1,700 sold during the month of May. We have been reliably informed that Mayor Beatty, of Washington, N. J., is making and